

Ont. The Guernseys shown by the Rev. Trappist Fathers of Oka, did not suit our taste. Mr. Greenshield's young bull is a promising animal, but we prefer a more masculine head in a stock-getter. (1)

However, it is, at any rate, a good thing to know that there are now four or five breeders of the most useful of all dairy-cattle in the country barring, of course, our English Dairy-short-horns.

The Ayrshires were, as they always are here, a very high-class lot. We do not see how Mr. James Drummond's lot that took the 'Blue-ribbon,' the herd-prize, can be surpassed, and his cow that took the medal for the best single cow is the one we picked out of his herd in July 1892. The whole exhibits of Ayrshires were worthy of a II. C.

Only one lot of Galloways shown, from Mr. McCrae, of Guelph, of course. No Polled Angus, no Sussex, no Devons. The Shorthorns were a moderate lot, and the Herefords were so covered up with sheets that we could form no opinion of their quality, though as they came principally from the herds of Messrs. Daves, of Lachine, and Fleming, of Weston, who divided the prizes, except two 3rds that went to Mr. Hodge, of St. Laurent, and Mr. G  n  reux, of l'Assomption, we may be sure that they were by no means so cond-rate.

As to Canadian-Jerseys we were told in the early part of the summer that there were to be no prizes for them. In spite of that, there were several shown by that excellent dairy-farmer, M. Fran  ois Dion, of Ste-Th  r  se, and others. They do not take the eye, but they look like butter-makers all over. Fifteen Pure-bred Canadians, registered, were exhibited, one of whom must be a wonder. Her owner told us that she gave 52 lbs. of milk a day, of which it only took 16 lbs. to make a pound of butter. This would give her a record of 22½ lbs a week! The cow might perhaps weigh 500 lbs., though we doubt it; so, she would produce her own weight in milk in less than ten days! Well; we should like to see her tested.

HORSES AT THE FAIR.—Mr. Bouthillier will, we hope, send us an article on the Exhibition of horses.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This department was nothing less than superb. It was by far the best we have ever seen. As Mr. George Moore, the well-known lecturer in the employment of the Department of Agriculture of the province, has promised us an article on this division of the show, we shall spare ourselves the pains of saying any more on the subject.

THE EXHIBITION as a whole was a successful one, in spite of the various impediments that beset its managers. The manufacturers seem to have rather held back, and the attendance, judging from the numbers present when we visited the show, was not up to expectation.

Although not in our department, we cannot help mentioning the charming lot of 2-wheel and 4-wheel dog-carts exhibited by M. Larivi  re, of Montreal. Thirty odd years ago, when we first came to Montreal, the general style of carriage building was caddish in the extreme, and the colours employed in the decoration of the wood-

(1) Mr. McNish bought Sir John Abbott's Guernseys this summer.

work, cushions, &c., simply loud. Now, this is all changed, and we saw in this department at least a dozen single and pair-horse carriages that no English gentleman would be ashamed to be seen in.

CLOVER-HAY, AGAIN.—When passing a couple of months on a farm this summer, we naturally took great interest in the operations carried on there, particularly in the method pursued in making clover into hay.

The first crop was sowed on the 10th July, at least ten days after it was at its best. Being so forward, it was cocked the same day, and carried, after being broken out of cock, on the 13th.

The second crop, we succeeded, by constant worrying, in getting cut when in full vigour of growth, the heads being just in full bloom, on August 15th, an interval of 36 days thus elapsing between the two cuts.

The farmer, unwisely in our opinion, persisted in putting the clover in cock the same afternoon, and on the following morning, at 5.30, we found, on examination, that the inside of the cocks was, not warm, but scalding hot, the hay soaking wet and, in colour, a dark-brown. This is a plain statement, utterly void of exaggeration: the farmer's face, when we called his attention to the condition of the hay, was worth seeing. Of course, as soon as the dew was off, the cocks were broken out, the hay left exposed all that day and the following night, recocked on the 17th, broken out of cock and carried, in a rather clung condition, on the 19th, the loss of leaf at each moving of the half-made hay was, as may be well imagined, enormous.

Break out permanent meadow- or timothy-grass as soon as cut; turn it as often as you can spare labour to do so; put it into "grass-cocks" the first night, and into larger cocks the next night, stirring it as much as possible all the day-time; but let the clover-hay lie till the upper part of the swaths is wilted; then turn it over as gently as possible, and when the then upper side is also wilted, get it into large, well-combed-down cocks, and when fit carry it from the cocks to the barn, or, preferably, to the stack.

If you let clover stand till it is ripe, as most people do here, you may treat it as you please; but if you cut it when in its most nutritious state, that is, when the majority of heads are in fairly full bloom, the above process will be found the best and most labour-saving way of making clover-hay.

POTATOES.—The crop of this excellent, on the light soils on the side-hills of the Valley of the Ottawa seems to be very heavy this season. The tubers are large, in fact, very large, and come to table in a splendidly floury condition. We have not yet heard of much disease in the crop, on the soils we speak of, though, doubtless, on the heavier land along the bottoms, the usual disease will be severely felt owing to the great rainfall of the 28th and 29th August, when rather more than 5 inches fell at Montreal, equal to one fifth of the entire annual rainfall, including snow, of the south-eastern counties of England!

RAINFALL IN THE LONDON DISTRICT.—As a general impression prevails, among the non-travelled part of our community, that "it is always raining in England," we append a statement of the monthly rainfall in the

home-counties of Middlesex, Surrey, &c., for the year 1892. See Whitaker, for 1893.

	Inches.
Jan.....	0.39
Feb.....	1.68
March.....	1.10
April.....	1.42
May.....	1.66
June.....	2.29
July.....	1.55
August.....	3.03
Sept.....	2.02
Oct.....	3.88
Nov.....	2.01
Dec.....	2.68

23.71

This is perhaps about half an inch of annual rainfall less than the average. The rainfall in the province of Quebec averages yearly—including snow—about 36 inches, but this we quote from memory.

COUCH GRASS.—As we read an article, by Mr. Henry Stewart, in the Country Gentleman, entitled "Management of Quack Grass," we imagined that this was a newly discovered grass, and were not a little astonished to find that it was only "an old foe with a new face," i. e., couch, the *triticum repens* of the botanists. Mr. Stewart recommends the careful preservation of another weed, *Mushlinbergia Mex.*, strange as it may appear, and says that it promises to take full possession of the field after the clover is cut.....My cattle are now filling themselves with this grass, and enjoying themselves amazingly. I have weighed out the sod of quack freed from soil and well shaken out, with all the roots and fibres attached, and found it to weigh nearly 4 lbs. to the square foot;..... this is equal to 80 tons per acre of vegetable matter, which I consider equal to ordinary manure. The cows prefer it to timothy- or orchard grass.

Mr. Stewart advises farmers to grow this grass—he is not joking, indeed, dear reader—as a permanent meadow. Our consolation is that "when it has taken full possession of a piece of land, it is more easily killed than when it is thin and scattered." If any more weeds are worthy of cultivation, or preservation, we should be glad to know what they are, as, up to the present time, we have been earnestly striving to inculcate on our readers the necessity of utterly extirpating weeds of every description.

BOYS.—Boys are delightful creatures, but when sent to bring the cows home they should not hurry them as they generally do. The cows is a very susceptible animal and kind treatment is by no means wasted upon her.

TROTTER HORSES.—What a lottery is the breeding of horses of any description! We bred hunters for some years in England, and never once succeeded in creating our ideal horse. And the most risky of all horse-breeding is breeding trotters. If the colts have not the gift of great speed, they have nothing, as they are too light for ordinary farm-work, and not one colt in a dozen turns out a really fast one. We are glad to see that Dr. Couture agrees with us on this matter. (1)

POULTRY.—Dr. Hoskins, of the Vermont Watchman, says that the best Mr. Moore's article on this subject shall appear next month.—Ed.

all-round fowls that will lay fairly well, and that, when killed and dressed will furnish a fine, large, plump, and delicately-flavoured carcass, are the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes. This is true enough as far as it goes, but a yellow- or dark-legged fowl is not a pretty sight when boiled, so we must be pardoned for standing up for the "Colored Dorking," which lays fairly, is hardy enough, and fattens easily, with a cut on the breast that exceeds in depth that of any other breed. The only thing we know against them is that they do not like heavy clay-soils.

AMERICAN WHEAT.—Many people imagine that the people of the States export wheat to Europe. This is quite a mistake. Wheat, as was shown many years ago by Prof Fawcett, the blind Secretary of State, is not exported by American dealers, but is bought by foreign agents and shipped on foreign account.

GRASSES FOR LAWNS.—Why will people persist in mixing timothy with their lawn grasses. A glance at the Western Park, near the Hospital, will show even a careless observer that the consequence of adding timothy to the finer grasses is to get a quick cover of a very coarse, stubby grass, that overpowers the finer kinds, and completely spoils the turf. Perennial rye-grass, meadow-fescue, sheep's fescue, red top, June-grass, and white-clover, make the most velvety turf that can be grown. Mow and roll constantly: the closer the grasses are mown, the quicker and the denser will be their growth. Bone meal and wood ashes help the turf vastly.

RAIN OR SUN.—At a meeting of farmers in Montreal last spring, some of those present seemed to think that more damage is done to the hay crop by sun and wind than by rain. Well, that depends. If the grass is mown when in full vigor of life, as it should be, it will stand two or three days' rain in the swathe without much loss of quality. The damage is done to overripe hay in half the time, or to hay partly cured. If clover is cut on the green side, it will bear a day and a half in the swathe without turning. As for wind injuring hay, that is a perfectly novel idea to us as we have always regarded a breezy day with plenty of sun as being the ideal hay-making weather. Meadow hay and timothy, in this part of the world, are not kept stirred enough; clover-hay is stirred too much.

HAY-MAKING.—Mr. Trenholme, of Montreal Junction, who has made from 120 to 150 tons of hay annually for some years, holds, with us, "that meadows should never be cut late in the season; if there is much to cut, the mowing should be begun a little before the right time or a portion of the crop would become too ripe. Hay cut early was worth more for dairy-purposes than hay cut late, as it contained more nutriment. In all cases, hay should be got into cock as soon as it was fit, and taken directly from the cock to the barn."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOILS.—The chemical analysis of soils is not now thought to be of so much importance as formerly; probably, because it has been found that practical analysis of